MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1904.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mall Matter. Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

SUNDAY, Per Year
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month ostage to foreign countries added. Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing

170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

ton wish to have rejected articles returned, they publication wish to have rejected articles returne must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Tariff Day at Esopus.

Saturday Judge PARKER turned away from the Philippines and his celebrated figure-pictures, and filled the Hon. ISAAC A. HOPPER of Harlem and divers other learned economists with some historical observations on the rise and progress of protection from the time of ALEXANDER HAMILTON to that of the Hon. Louis R. Ehrich. An inclement part of the day was the unbending resolve of Mr. EHRICH and another tariff reformer to read aloud their own considerations on the tariff. The Judge had to listen to them. Then they had to listen to the Judge. It was a great time for tariff-busting in Esopus. The Hon. ISAAC A. HOPPER returned to Harlem a tired man. Judge PARKER'S. "glance at the past" was scarcely what Mr. HOPPER's friends in the Thirty-first district would call "hot stuff," but it served. It is the work of a diligent compiler, and in parts of it the figures are sown as thickly as in some parts of Prof. BILLY SUMNER'S book on ANDREW JACKSON.

A glance at the present is all that need concern us in this latest number of the Esopiad. Why does Judge PARKER omit to mention the sincere milk of Demoacratic economic doctrine in 1904?

* We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few."

He does mention another amusing slice of the Democratic national platform, the demand for "a revision and gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal." Now, the Democrats may be the friends of the masses, though the masses seem to be a little slow to find it out, but if protection is robbery, why don't the Democrats cry for the abolition of it? The gradual revision and reduction of robbery is a whimsical propo-

Protection is a robbery of the many to enrich the few, yet the Democrats are going to let the robbery continue, just reducing it gradually so that the robbers will not feel the reduction too much.

Get a Sample Ballot.

. The Election law provides in section 83 that "sample ballots equal in number to 25 per centum of the number of official ballots provided therefor, shall also be provided for every polling place," and any elector who desires to study the ballot before he receives his official ballot and enters the booth to mark it is entitled to receive one of these. In every respect they are like the official ballots, except that they are printed on paper of a different color and are not numbered. Any man entitled to vote may obtain a sample ballot from the election officers, and may take it away from the polling place. If any voter who desires to split his ticket feels that he does not understand perfectly how to do so, he should get a sample ballot and study it before he applies for his official ballot.

He will find printed upon it the name of each candidate for office, and in front of each candidate's name he will find the voting space. The names of the candidates for President and Vice-President are also printed on the ballot. They are not to be voted for, and no voting space is printed in front of the name of either of them. Under no circumstances should the voter make any mark in front of the name of a candidate for President or Vice-President, or elsecircle of space. If a voter makes any mark on his ballot except the legal cross (X) mark inside of a voting circle or voting space, it will be thrown out and not counted.

The voter of a split ticket may mark his ballot in either of two ways. He STRONG, when the first notable dock immay make a cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote, in the manner illustrated in the diagram 'A," printed elsewhere in this paper. This method requires that fifty-three cross (X) marks be made to vote a full ticket-one in the voting space in front guished an authority as the late exof the name of each of the thirty-nine Republican candidates for electors of sion that in his opinion the time would President and Vice-President, one in come when the city would have to offer the voting space in front of the name of | its piers free of charge to transatlantic D-CADY HERRICK, one in the voting steamers. The late ex-Mayor GRACE space in front of the name of FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, one in the voting his voice in favor of low rents. He also space in front of the name of JOHN CUN-NEEN, one in the voting space in front of the name of THOMAS H. STRYKER, and one in the voting space in front of the name of each other candidate for office whom the voter selects. It sounds like a big job, but it is not as bad as it as well as the retirement fund. The rent sounds.

the time required to make fifty-three marks upon his ballot, he may vote the split ticket in the manner illustrated in diagram "B." Following this method, he will make a cross (X) mark in the circle under the Republican emblem. This marks the ballot for a vote for every Republican candidate except those for whose opponents the voter indicates his choice by making cross (X) marks in the voting spaces opposite their names. Having made the cross (X) mark within the circle the voter would make crosses in the voting spaces in front of the names of B-CADY HERRICK, FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, JOHN CUNNEEN and THOMAS H. STRYKER, thus casting his ballot for the Republican national ticket, against

the Grocery and Graft, and in favor of

the Citizens' candidates for State office. Either method of splitting the ticket tages. Neither is so complicated as to offer any difficulty, but any nervous man anxious to be sure of his ground lot to vote for the Republican national ticket and the anti-Grocery State ticket.

Mr. Higgins as Dr. Jekyll. Dr. JEKYLL-HIGGINS is trying to get

rid of Mr. Hyde-Higgins until after election. In Charities, JEKYLL-HIGGINS utters the sweetest benevolent altruistic independent non-partisan sentiments. As JEKYLL-HIGGINS, he promises to undo much of the wicked work of HYDE-HIG-GINS in the State charitable institutions. HYDE-HIGGINS voted for the Odell Lunacy bill. Against the protests of all the philanthropists in the State, he helped put the more than 23,000 patients oppression, and it is bound to react in ful, unpaid local boards of managers to the State Commission of Lunacy. HYDE-HIGGINS helped thin the food allowance of those patients. He aided in the noble work of reducing their poor ration of meat and potatoes and vegetables and taking the clothes from their backs. Hyde-Higgins was a supporter of that generous policy which permitted the unfortunates in the hospital to have half an egg apiece a day, provided eggs didn't cost more than 15 cents a dozen.

Looking back on those achievements and forward to election day, Hyde-HIGGINS feels that he must take his medicine and appear, bland and smiling, as JEKYLL-HIGGINS. He is now

In favor of reestablishing local Boards of Managers of the State hospitals for the insane, and of transferring from the State Commission in Lunacy to such local boards all the administrative powers and responsibilities which they had when abolished, except those which are strictly financial."

Thus JERYLL-HIGGINS admits that his wicked double was wrong three years ago. But notice that the metamorphosing medicine doesn't work well. HYDE-HIGGINS is still potent. The State Lunacy Commission must still make the grocery purchases.

In his Madison Square Garden speech State institutions should be managed, like private charities, by individual boards of managers, declared his belief that the purchases for all the State institutions should be made by a purchasing board "composed of the Comptroller and the presidents of the constitutional boards having supervision of these several interests." It must be the unsubmerged and unrepentant HYDE-HIGGINS who says that such a body would, in his opinion, "serve no useful purpose." No useful purpose to a political ring.

Now see the virtuous swelling of the white waistcoat of JEKYLL-HIGGINS:

"In the charitable, penal and reformatory system of the State, appointments should be made with no reference whatever to party affiliations and every appointment should be such as to command the immediate respect and to inspire the con fidence of those who are most familiar with chari table work and the real needs of our public de

How affecting! That is, if you don't happen to remember that HYDE-HIGGINS. chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, reported the bill which created Charities, an office held by the Republican "dough" collector of Albany county!

Pier Rentals.

The refusal of the International Mercantile Marine Company to lease the five and one-half new piers in the Chelsea section of the waterfront at the price demanded by the Dock Department has it is wise for the city to charge high of their work entered the employ of the Union rentals for the docking facilities under its control.

As the matter stands the city now owns a considerable portion of its waterfront, having acquired most of it either through private arrangements with the owners or by condemnation proceedings. The policy of the municipality in improving this property, especially, for the transatlantic passenger lines, has been to charge a rental equal to the interwhere upon the ballot except in a voting est on the bonds, plus a percentage for the sinking fund that insures the wiping out of the debt in something like thirty, years. This necessitates the fixing of a very high rental.

The matter was exhaustively discussed in the administration of Mayor provement was completed by the municipality in the vicinity of West Eleventh street. Five great piers were built there for the Cunard, the White Star and the Wilson lines at a cost of \$8,000,000. When the question arose as to what rent should be charged for them, even so distin-Mayor HEWITT said in a public discusdid not go so far as that, but he raised seconded the declaration of Mr. HEWITT that New York's predominance was due

chiefly to her foreign commerce. On the other hand, the city officials would listen to no proposition that did not provide for the interest of the bonds was finally fixed at 4 3-5 per cent. on If any voter does not want to spend \$8,000,000 for the first ten years, 4 4-5 per cent. for the second decade and 5 1-6 spend nearly \$1,000,000 in putting sheds on the piers.

Many citizens of high standing in the commercial world criticised the action of the Dock Board and of the Sinking Fund Commission which approved the lease. It was pointed out then, as it is pointed out now, that in many of the large competing ports of the country, such as Philadelphia and Boston, piers could be obtained rent free, and that New York's commercial supremacy would fade away if the charges for docking facilities were

not reduced. Yet none of the great transatlantic State Government by Governor-Chair-

lines has since then deserted this city. Although complaining that the pier rents constitute a grievous burden, they conmay be followed. Each has its advan- tinue to land their passengers at this port. The truth is that they cannot afford to land them anywhere else, no matter what inducement may be offered should obtain a sample ballot, study it to them in respect to free piers. This is carefully and then mark his official bal- the natural port of entry, the chief commercial and financial centre of the Western world; and until that title is wrested from it neither Philadelphia nor Boston nor any other city can hope to compete with it for the transatlantic steamship business. If piers were offered rent free in New York its waterfront could than it does to-day.

scarcely accommodate more shipping Nevertheless, it is a grave question whether or not it is wise for the municipality to squeeze the last dollar out of the steamship companies simply because it is necessary for them to land their boats here. It is a policy that savors of in the State hospitals for the insane into | time upon the business interests of the the power of the Odell ring. He voted community. The efforts of the municito transfer them from the care of faith- pal government should be in the direction of encouraging trade and commerce. not in hindering them; and it could well afford to make any concession in the matter of pier rentals that the big steamship companies reasonably request.

The Same Van Alstyne.

We print below one of several letters recently written to THE SUN in regard to Governor-Chairman ODELL's candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor:

"In reading your articles on the Furnaceville Iron Company, one constantly runs across the name of HENRY A. VAN ALSTYNE. In one instance he is spoken of as having resigned the office of State Engineer and Surveyor to enter the employ of the Furnaceville Iron Company, and in another as appearing before the Canal Board in advocacy of the famous \$18,618 steal.

"Now, all the above suggests the inquiry: Can it be possible that the HENRY A. VAN ALSTINE mentioned by the Hon. JOHN CUNNERN as working hand in hand with Higgins, the Odell candi date for Governor, to secure this item of \$18.618 to the Furnacevilla concern by the action of the Odeli Canal Board, is the same HENRY A. VAN ALETYNE of Columbia county, the Odell candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor at the approaching election next month?

"If, alas! we must confess to the truth and acknowledge that they are one and the same individual, is it not self-evident that you should enjoin Judge HERRICK, while insisting that the | your readers to put the cross mark before the name of Hon. THOMAS H. STRYKER of Oneida, who is running for State Engineer and Surveyor, as well as before HERRICK'S, HARRISON'S and JOHN CUN-NEEN'S?

"Apply the pruning knife without stint to th entire Odell gang-to VAN AISTYNE as well as to HIGGINS. BRUCE and MAYER. I vote in Westches-

Another of the letters has this to say: "Do you advocate the election of Mr. VAN AL-

STYNE to the office of State Engineer and Surveyor on the Odell ticket? "From his past performances I think he is too

proficient in the art of measurement to deserve the support of his fellow citizens. " As you have not mentioned the matter in your

advice to voters. I call your attention to the omis-Still another of the communications

ays: "Why not advise your readers to vote against VAN ALSTYNE, as well as against HIGGINS, BRUCE

For the information of the Westchester county voter we append the text of a brief autobiography which Mr. VAN ALSTYNE handed out in person at Albany on the afternoon of May 10:

" Mr. HENRY A. VAN ALSTYNE was born in Co lumbia county, New York, in 1869, and after completing a four years course in Union College, graduating with a degree of C. E., he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, acting as engineer in charge of construction of public works until 1894, when he entered the service of the State as Assistant Engineer in the State Engineer's Department. In 1897 Mr. VAN ALSTYNE accepted the position of superintendent of construction and engineer for the Furnaceville Iron Company in connection with the improvement of State canals revived the old controversy as to whether on the western division, and upon the completion Bridge Company at Athens, Pa., where he remained until 1899, when he reentered the State Engineer's Department as assistant engineer of the eastern division, being subsequently promoted to first assistant, resident engineer, and in 1901 to division engineer of the eastern division, which position he has held to the present time."

> Mr. VAN ALSTYNE furnished for the printer the foregoing account of himself for the reason that Governor-Chairman ODELL on that day had appointed him to be State Engineer and Surveyor to succeed EDWARD A. BOND. On Sept. 15, at Saratoga, Governor-Chairman ODELL nominated Mr. VAN ALSTYNE to be State Engineer and Sur-

On Sept. 27 Attorney-General JOHN CONNEEN, the chief law officer of the State, issued a statement in which he speaks incidentally of Mr. HIGGINS and specifically of Mr. VAN ALSTYNE:

"I am a member of the Canal Board, and very soon after entering upon the duties of my office voted alone against the allowance of an item claimed by the Furnaceville Iron Company for excavating rock for \$18,618 on a contract for canal work under the \$9,000,000 appropriation of 1895. I did this because of the following facts:

"The claim had been audited by the preceding State Canal Board, which disallowed this item. The claimant applied for a rehearing, which had been granted. On the rehearing it appeared that before the contract was made the State Engineers made an investigation and failed to discover rock; that, therefore, no provision was made for excavating rock, either in the estimate, specifications or contract for the work; that for over six months the excavation was classified by the engineer in charge as earth; that two of the engineers employed by the State (one HENRY A. VAN ALSTYNE, the present State Engineer and candidate for election left the State service and became employees of the contractor on the work; that afterward the contractors secured a modification of their contrac by which the State agreed to pay a dollar a yard for excavating rock; that there was then a reclass! per cent. for the third decade. In addi- fication made by the engineer, and a part of that tion, the steamship companies had to which had previously been classified as earth was classified as rock, and the increased compensation resulting from this classification amounted to said

sum of \$18,618. "I was very familiar with the section of the canal where the work was done. I knew there was no rock there. I caused the attendance before the Canal Board of twelve witnessed who had been employed by the contractors on the work, each of whom testified that there was no rock exeavated. Notwithstanding these facts my Republican associates on the Canal Bourd all voted allow the item, and I alone voted against it."

On May 10 Mr. BOND was retired from his post as State Engineer and Surveyor. and appointed to a minor place in the

man ODELL to make room for this same VAN ALSTYNE.

Our advice to citizens voting the split ticket is to vote against HENRY A. VAN ALSTYNE and for THOMAS H. STRYKER for State Engineer and Surveyor.

The Future of St. Pierre-Miquelon. A few miles from the southern coast of Newfoundland there lies a little French island colony of some ninety square miles in area. The people of the colony are in trouble on account of the pending Anglo-French treaty, and there is a vague possibility that the United States may yet become rather directly interested in their future. Under the terms of the treaty now awaiting ratification by the French Chamber, a British Consul is to become resident in the islands, and it is expected that his activities will suppress the smuggling now centred there, and also suppress the illicit traffic in bait now carried on by Newfoundlanders in violation of the Bait act of that colony. Badly enough placed now, that would leave the Pierrois in still more evil plight.

Mr. P. T. McGrath, a well known Newfoundland writer, commenting in the Toronto Globe on their present situation, said recently:

The expenses of the local government, coupled with the losses in the fisheries the last few years through the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait act against the French fisheries, have so reduced the financial standing of St. Pierre that its people are emigrating by scores, its fish merchants are contracting their operations and its commerce has fallen off seriously."

"The little town is overwhelmed with adversity.

The further adversities which threaten the Pierrois under the new treaty bid fair to leave the islands no more than barren rocks in the sea. What will then become of them? France will not want them. Canada, England and Newfoundland would all be glad to gobble them up, but the Monroe Doctrine may have something to say about their transfer to British possession. Probably France would not be indisposed to sell them to the United States, and Newfoundland is even now apprehensive about Senator Longe's desire to annex them to the Bay State. They may yet become the subject of very considerable international

Registering and Voting.

The first move of the Grocery to disfranchise a great portion of the electorate in New York city has failed. The citizens were not intimidated on the days of registration. Even the Governor of the State, powerful as his office is, could not frighten them into abandoning their rights. His first move was defeated. Now the struggle to defeat his next attack begins.

If the Grocery carries out its present plans a large number of registered voters will be challenged when they go to the polls on election day. The Grocery hopes to delay and obstruct voting so that at 5 o'clock, the hour for the closing of the polls, large numbers of registered electors will have been unable to vote and will be unable to do so.

The polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning. The simplest way to defeat the Grocery is for the voters to go to the polls early. At every election it is the wise voter who gets his ballot into the box as early as he can. This year a desperate effort is making to keep out of the ballot boxes the votes of residents of this city. Because of this, vigilance is more necessary than it is in ordinary years.

Beaten in the effort to keep down the registration here, Odellism now purposes to keep the votes out of the boxes. Let every elector guard his right to vote by casting his ballot for the Citizens' candidates for State office early in the forenoon of Nov. 8.

The next Governor of New York State is pledged to use his influence to bring about a revision and simplification of the ballot law to make independent voting easier If no other reform is accomplished by the campaign of 1904, at least one step in the right direction will be assured.

Such outrages as the driving of 700 sheep over a cliff near Grays River, Wyoming, few days ago, killing them all, will continue as long as cattle and sheep men wander at will over the public ranges, overcropping until the grasses disappear, and destroying one another's stock when their herds and flocks meet, because cattle cannot live where the sheep eat everything green to the roots.

Reform in the management of our arid lands becomes more and more imperative According to the last report of the National Live Stock Association, the ranges do not now support more than one-half the animals they did twelve years ago. They have been overstocked, the grasses have been eaten bare or pulled up by the roots.

President ROOSEVELT has been alive to the situation and in his annual messages has strongly urged that the dry lands. so far as they can be reclaimed by irrigation, be rigidly reserved for the home builders, and that the land suitable chiefly or only for grazing be so managed as to conserve their utility for this purpose.

The policy advocated by the National Live Stock Association seems to point to the most practical solution of the question The condition of the ranges is due chiefly to the fact that no cattle or sheep man has any special interest in any one part of the public domain. These public grazing lands should be rented to stock growers in sufficiently large areas and for a time long enough to induce lessees to give attention to their improvement. The title should remain in the Government, so that the homesteaders may have an opportunity to make settlements whenever agriculture becomes practicable through irrigation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sif: In view of the fact that it is generally believed that the appellation of "Wolfert's Roost" by the sainted D. B. Hill to his Albany home is original with him, it may be well to remind your readers that this designation has been appropriated by him.

This title originated with a far different and fa more honored man than he, for it was the name given by the illustrious author, Washington Irving, to his cosey home at Irvington on Hudson, "Wolfert's JOHN P. BAXTER

Dryden at Tuxede. Our autumn such a russet livery wears, As in a garment often dyed appears; Yet when there's naught but mud and fogs Bespattering our new-made togs, Then man doth hate this hue of russet, And speaks of autumn but to cuse it.

TWO WAYS TO VOTE THE CITIZENS TICKET.

How the Elector Should Mark His Ballot to Vote for Rossevelt for President and to Rebuke Odelitsm in the State.

The ballot "A" printed below shows one way of voting the Citizens' ticket on Nov. The voter makes a cross (X) mark in the voting space before the name of each of the Republican candidates for elector of President and Vice-President, thus indicating his choice of Roosevelt and Fairbanks. There are thirty-nine of these candidates, and thirty-nine cross (X) marks are required to complete the vote for the national ticket.

Having voted for the thirty-nine candidates for elector, the voter passes to the next column, in which are printed the names of the Citizens' candidates for State offices. He makes the legal cross (X) mark in the voting spaces in front of the names of D-Cady Herrick, Francis Burton Harrison, John Cunneen and Thomas H. Stryker, and in front of the candidates for local offices whom he may select.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. DEMOCRATIC TICKET. For President, ALTON B. PARKER. For President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT. For Vice-President, For Vice-President, CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS. HENRY G. DAVIS.

For Electors of President and For Electors of President and Vice-President, NATHAN STRAUS. Vice-President, CHARLES A. SCHIEREN. HERMAN RIDDER. GEORGE URBAN. JOHN H. CARL BRINKERHOFF MYERS. HYMAN ROSENSON. PETER WYCKOFF. JOSEPH W. MASTERS THOMAS P. PETERS. Here follow the names of the thirty-four other candidates for Electors, be-fore each of whose names the cross (X) mark should be made. For Governor D-CADY HERRICK. FRANK W. HIOGINS. For Lieutenant-Governor. For Lieutenant-Governor. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON. M. LINN BRUCE.

The ballot marked "B" printed below exhibits another method of voting the Citizens' ticket on Nov. 8. It is simpler than the method shown in "A."

The voter makes the legal cross (X) mark in the circle under the eagle and

The voter then makes cross (X) marks in the voting spaces in front of the names of D-Cady Herrick, Francis Burton Harrison, John Cunneen and Thomas H. Stryker. By making these cross (X) marks he votes for the Citizens' candidates for Governor. Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor.

(B) REPUBLICAN TICKET. DEMOCRATIC TICKET. For President. For President. ALTON B. PARKER.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. For Vice-President, For Vice-President, CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS. HENRY G. DAVIS. For Electors of President and For Electors of President and Vice-President, NATHAN STRAUS CHARLES A. SCHIEREN. GEORGE URBAN. HERMAN RIDDER JOHN H. CARL. BRINKERHOFF MYERS. PETER WYCKOFF. HYMAN ROSENSON. THOMAS P. PETERS. JOSEPH W. MASTERS. Here follow the names of the thirty-four other candidates for Electors. Here follow the names of the thirty-four other candidates for Electors. For Governor. FRANK W. HIGGINS. D-CADY HERRICK For Lieutenant-Governor, For Lieutenant-Governor. M. LINN BRUCE. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON

The Natural Result of Odellism. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a

ountry and eleven years in one election disrict, I cannot see just what difference there s between the various Republican candidates which should induce me to vote for one and not for all. I may be interested in, or opposed to, the protective tariff, or acquiring the Philippines, for or against imperialism, or any other old thing. One thing I am dead sure of, however, and that is my right as an American citizen to vote as my conscience

Apparently, because I am registered by the Board of Elections as a Democrat, al-though, by the way, I voted for McKinley and Roosevelt, and locally for Mayor Low three times, I find my name on the Odell-Morgan "list" to be challenged on election day for "non-residence." Of course I can swear my vote in, and of course some people will say it is only Odell's doings. But why hould men suspected of being Democrats be challenged and harassed in this way Behind Odell is, of course, Mr. Cortelyou, the Republican national committee, Roose the Republican national committee, Roosevelt, Higgins, et al.

I would merely add that this Democrat's stomach has been turned, he is sorry he ever did vote for Republican candidates; and, Heaven helping him, he never will again. And he believes "there are others."

F. U. BROOKLYN, Oct. 22. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

To Awaken When You Wish.

"We hear it frequently asserted that if persons will impress the thought firmly upon their minds and continue thinking about it until they have fallen ep that they desire to awake at a certain hou in the morning that they will do so without fail."
Dr. Joseph L. Boehm tells me, "but how many peope have tried this method of insuring a prompt swakening at a given hour in the morning only to find their rest throughout the night disturbed and "The brain will asually respond to the will and

awaken one in the morning near the desired hour under any circumstances, but to prevent the un-broken, uneasy sleep the adoption of only a very simple device is necessary. The last thing before getting into bed take a watch or clock and turn and gase at this just long enough to fix the hour firmly on the retentive memory. Then, if no other absorbing thoughts intervene between that and the moment one is locked in slumber, the night's rest will be easy and unbroken, and promptly at the hour in the morning, as a rule, one will find one-self released from sleep and wide awake. There is no need to keep thinking of the hour continually for a number of minutes, no need to repeat it over and over in the mind; all this makes the brain uneasy and results in the undisturbed slumber; simply look at the watch or clock as I have indicated and the influence of the mind over matter will be clearly demonstrated in the morning. Try it some night and observe how smoothly this psychological

THE SHERLOCK PARDON.

The Bogus "State Labor League" Warned by Mrs. Sherlock's Attorney.

From the New York Daily News, Benjamin Patterson, an attorney, has varned the officers of the New York State abor League, an affiliation of the Republican party, that it must recall and suppress its pamphlet entitled "The Plain Story of the Pardon of William F. Sherlock," which is considered libelious to Mr. Sherlock's mem-

The pamphlet, according to Mr. Patterson, gives an impression that Governor Odell performed a great kindness in connection with the pardon of Sherlock. It also makes several false statements tending to insult the widow and children of Mr. Sherlock. Mr. Patterson's letter to the New York State Labor League follows:

GENTLEMEN: You have circulated throughout the city of New York a pamphiet called "The Plain Story of the Pardon of William F. Sherlock." It is apparent that your purpose in lasting this circular is to aid and assist the cause of the political party which you are amliated, and no doubt the party which pays you for your services. It is your privilege to work for whom you please polittically, socially or otherwise, but when you bring Before the people the name of an honored and re-spected workingman, who is deceased, in auch way as to disregard the feelings of a devoted widow and two young children, you show to what ends some alleged labor leaders will go to aid their po-litical friends.

litical friends.

We have nothing to do with political quarrels between the political parties of this State
but we deny your right to issue a circular which
in the main effect is false and untrue,
affects the memory, reputation and the name of
william F. Sheriock. William F. Sheriock was
pardoned because he was entitled to a pardon, but
the statements in your circular are false and untrue in many respects, and are a libel upon the true in many respects, and are a libel upon the memory of William F. Sherlock, and unless you call in and suppress the circular you have issued I am authorized and directed by Mrs. William F. Sherlock to institute proceedings against you. Further, I state for your information and not

as a threat, that you are amenable to a criminal ecution for libel for the issuance of this circu-Mrs. Sherlock will tane advised. Yours very truly,
BENJAMIN PATTERSON. Mrs. Sherlock will take such proceedings as she is

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN. Britain May Be Attacked in India to

Restore Czar's Asiatic Prestige. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The announcement made by the India Office in London on Thursday last that on Lord Curzon's return to India the Ameer of Afghanistan will send his son and heir to meet the Vicerov with a view to receiving an English "plenipotentiary extraordinary" at the court of Cabul is singularly suggestive at a time when Russia, through a series of defeats, is in the depths of her humiliation. The English Cabinet has also allowed & report to be circulated that Russia is now massing troops on the Afghan frontier.

Lord Curzon has on many occasions distinctly stated that, while in his opinion Russia never contemplates "a conquest of India," "the invasion of India" is seriously intended, because Russia believes that the key to the Bosphorus is more likely to be won on the banks of the Helmund then on the heights of Plevna. He says: "It is the policy of Russia to keep England quiet in Europe, by keeping her actively employed in Asia." This is the sum and substance of Russia's policy with regard to India. Russia's defeat in Japan has demonstrated the absolute fessity of keeping her Asiatic subjects in Turkestan fully employed. Hence the determination of Russia to mass troops on the Afghan frontier. Hence the determination of England to place a British resident in Cabul.

The attitude of Russia at the present time is fully in keeping with her policy in the past. As early as 1791 a Russian invasion of India was planned by M. de St. Genie, and carefully onsidered by the Empress Catherine. 1800 a joint expedition against India was dewho was at that time First Consul of France. At Tilsit in 1807 the idea was revived by Napoleon. In 1832 and again in 1837 efforts were made by the Russian agent Vitkievitch to form an alliance with Afghanistan against England, which led to the British occupation suspicious that the terrible mutiny in India of 1857 followed somewhat closely on the invasion of the Crimea. When the Russo-Turkish war broke out in 1877 Skobeleff drew up an elaborate plan for a Russian invasion of India. This plan has been elaborated by Gen. Kuropatkin, who is regarded as the lead-

up an elaborate plan for a Russian invasion of India. This plan has been elaborated by Gen. Kuropatkin, who is regarded as the leading exponent of Russia's Central Asian policy. Skobeleff even went so far as to assert that in his opinion "the contact of even an insignificant force might lead to a general insurrection throughout India, and to the collapse of the British Empire in the East."

There is, therefore, no question as to the designs of Russia, and the present Viceroy of India has in many of his published works declared his conviction that danger threatens. India on her northwest frontier.

On the other hand, Great Britain is never quite sure of the friendship of the Ameer of Afghanistan. When Dost Mohammed formed his treaty with Lord Dalhousle in 1854 he drew attention to the fact that, when England annexed the kingdom of Ranjeet Singh, "The Lion of the Punjab," she acquired a most important slice of Afghan territory. The Peshawar Valley is the most intensely Afghan section in the East. The people are Afghan section of this province as the basis of friendship, and Russia supports the Ameer in this demand. Lord Lawrence was so impressed with the justice of this that during the Indian mutiny of 1857-58 he actually contemplated the ceding of trans-indus territory to the Ameer of Afghanistan, as well as the beautiful province of Cashmire.

It is this phase of the Eastern question which practically places Afghenistan in the hands of Russia, and makes it very difficult for any representative of Great Britain to the hands of Russia, and makes it very difficult for any representative of Great Britain to the hands of Russia, and makes it very difficult for any representative

ment to regreto the other side. The expedition to Tibet and the placing of a British resident in the city of Cabul clearly show that Russia, under the inspiration of General Cabulating the recovery Kuropatkin, is contemplating the recovery of her lost prestige in the East by threaten-ing the Empire of India. This action may force Great Britain into an active alliance with Japan and China. Everything tends

force Great Britain into an active alliance with Japan and China. Everything tends that way.

Lord Curzon believes that the only way to check the designs of Russia is for Great Britain to undertake the development of railways throughout Arghanistan, Beluchistan and Persia, and thus defeat the aspirations of Russia. Referring to a railway to Seistan, Lord Curzon wrote fifteen years ago: "Of all the possible suggestions for counteracting Russian menace to India by pacific and honorable means, the construction of railways is at once the least aggressive, the changest and the most profitable."

It is a curious circumstance that recent advices from India show that Lord Kitchener advocates the placins of nearly all the British troops in the healthy mountain regions on the northwest frontier, and leaving the protection of the plains to the native army.

New York, Oct. 22.

Anglo-Arghan.

Congress and the Executive

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Mr. John R. Dos Passos, in his indictment of the Republican party for his unconstitutional acts, entitled "The Trend of the Republican Party," sums up his at-tack upon the present Administration in these words: "We want a direct answer to this question: Why did you not, Mr. President, obey the act of Congress and negotiate with Nicaragua:

May I ask the emigent publicist, under which section of the Constitution Congress can direct the President to negotiate a treaty with a foreign J. BLEECKER MILLER.

Hair Whitened in a Night. From the London Express.

As Mr. John Burrows, organist of Tay Square United Free Church, Dundee, was descending the cellar steps in the church on Saturday night with a lighted taper in his hand a tremendous explosion occurred, and he was thrown down the steps with such force that he was stunned. Every window in the church was shattered, a wall thrown

down, and great interior damage done.

Yesterday Mr. Burrows's hair, which was previously dark, had turned to white, though his beard retains its natural color.